

Today

Fine Camouflage Ball—
Fine Ditto Patriotism.
A Fine Art "Knowing How."
How to Build Ships? No!

The newspapers make pleasant reading—in Berlin.
Petrograd gives up.
Roumania gives up.
Half a million Roumanian men such as they were are taken from the allies' aggregation.
The Danube river belongs to Prussia.
More German soldiers are released for work on the west front.

Washington city had a gay "camouflage ball" last night.
Not inappropriate on the whole.
The prettiest, most effective camouflage of all, needless to say, is the one dollar a year patriot who gets a dollar a year from Uncle Sam's good right hand, and steals a few millions from Uncle Sam's coat tail pocket.

When History comes to write about this war, and particularly about some of the men chosen to manage the interests of the United States, History will put down her pen and laugh.
She will find especially delicious the fact that the men chosen to "protect" the interests of the country are the very men that in the Wall Street trust offices had spent their lives ROBBERING the country.

When you put an expert gambler, an individual with no profession or occupation outside of gambling, in charge of important national interests, you are apt to see some interesting gambling as a result—gambling in which the nation will NOT win.

A very important personage is on his way at this time to Europe, with all the secrecy that becomes important personages doing important things.

Let us hope that the important personage will report to his chief some plan of action for the United States more efficient than that of acting as commissariat department for England without, however, cutting down the important work of supplying with food our friends abroad.

With Prussia spreading out all over Europe, the United States will have to do something more than help our friends of western Europe to take care of their boundary lines while Germany takes everything else.

Among other things, this country will have to consider an army and ammunition for HOME use, and a fleet for home use; home defense, and coastline trade the full length of North and South America, on both sides.

A program of training men only to be sent to our good friends abroad and building ships only to run the submarine blockade, carrying food and other freight to those good friends, will not answer the national purpose. With earnest and honest support of our friends in Europe, there must be combined earnest planning and building and drilling for work here at home.

It is stated in the Senate investigation that the Hog Island gentlemen were paid for "Knowing How." They do "Know How," but apparently not how to build ships. Their particular brand of knowing how will do a great deal to absorb the loose hundreds of millions that this Government is printing.

For instance, the Government wants ships. Along comes a Wall Street gentleman, who says, "My concern knows how."
The man has never seen a hammer or a nail, as one of the Senators points out. His knowledge of shipping was acquired rolled up in a rug on the deck of an ocean steamer. But he "Knows How."

You may not believe it, but this happens.
The Government gives to this gentleman and his associates two hundred million dollars of public money.

Of this amount of money, the Hog Island organization takes from the Government a profit of 5 per cent, or TEN MILLIONS. That is for knowing how.

In addition to that, it takes so much on every ton of shipping built, which amounts to many millions more.

In addition to that, subcontractors are hired, also supposed to know how. Five per cent on the cost of the work goes to these subcontractors, and the Hog Island big man gets five per cent on the five per cent they pay to the "Know How" gentlemen beneath them. Nice endless chain, isn't it?

This is a rich country, but statements are mistaken when they think it can stand this kind of game indefinitely.

You might pick out the most clever stock gambler in the whole of Wall Street and put him in charge—and even he would hardly be able to make ends meet.

Criticism is easy, and constructive work is difficult you will say. Yes, but it is necessary to realize occasionally that not everything is perfect. The vicious system of gigantic profits for those that have too much has been made worse by the war. And among the inefficient units loosely united against the efficiency of Prussia, our own system is far from perfect.

WEATHER:
Fair, colder tonight and tomorrow; temperature tonight about 25 degrees. Temperature at 8 a. m., 44; average for this day of year, 39 degrees.

NUMBER 10,460.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS CONSCRIPTING RUSSIANS TO FIGHT AGAINST ALLIES, KILLING THOSE WHO REFUSE

NO OFFICERS AVAILABLE TO TRAIN YOUTHS UNDER 21 YRS.

House Military Affairs Committee Learns President Is Opposed to Universal Military Training as Impracticable.

By DAVID LAWRENCE, (Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

President Wilson has made it clear to Representative Dent of Alabama and the latter has impressed it upon the members of the House Military Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman, that legislation providing for universal military training of all boys under the age of twenty would be impracticable at this time.

Organizations such as the National Security League have been conducting an educational propaganda with the object of securing universal military training either now or after the war.

Opposed by Baker Now.

Secretary Baker, while favoring the principle, came out in his annual report saying it would be unwise to decide this question until after the peace conference, when the state of armaments of all nations would have been regulated. But, notwithstanding this, many bills have been introduced providing for various kinds of military training of the nation's youth.

But there will be no bills reported and therefore no legislation, because the President has decided against it. The President's objection is that officers are not available for the purpose; that all officers and those in active service who would be able to instruct the younger men are vitally needed to instruct the officers in command of the new draft army. To put into effect any scheme of universal military training that would be worth the name military would require a vast number of officers. New York State has already introduced military training in schools and colleges, and other States are being urged to do the same, but the National Security League has been endeavoring to obtain Federal action.

Will Renew Fight.

The argument of impracticability, however, is recognized as convincing so far as the present period is concerned, but those who favor the legislation plan to renew it on the basis of an after-the-war safeguard. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is a warm advocate of universal military training, and will champion the measure in the Senate. In this he has the support mostly of Republicans, and notably of Colonel Roosevelt.

But the Administration's position with respect to postbellum universal military training is this: The United States is fighting now to obtain a durable peace, one in which it shall not be necessary to continue the race for armaments, the rivalry in armies as well as navies, something that not only has cost many billions in taxation, but has been held as a fundamental cause of Germany's impulse to make war on the slightest provocation.

Of course, if the present war should not bring about a league that can enforce peace and make possible a reduction of armaments, not only would a large part of the army which has been mobilized for the present war have to be retained but provision made for permanent military service.

But the Washington Government is going on the assumption that the cause of democracy will triumph, and that large armies and high income taxes will be unnecessary after the war.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

REPORTS OUT BILL FOR SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY

By unanimous vote, the Senate Appropriations Committee today reported a measure authorizing the Government to sell all alien enemy property in this country.

The Government's purpose in asking for this measure is to weed out entirely German interests in the United States, the committee was told in effect by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

Another amendment authorizes the purchase of steamship piers at Hoboken owned by German lines.

These are later to be resold under the general plan of liquidating all German interests. They are to be used by the Government during the war and their German owners will not get the purchase money until peace comes.

STEEL-MAKING PRICES WILL BE FIXED

Prices are soon to be fixed on all materials entering into the manufacture of steel, with a view to stabilizing the ultimate products. It was learned at the offices of the war industries board today.

Details will be completed shortly, and the prices announced. Chrome, refractory brick, crucibles, and all materials entering into the construction of blast furnaces will be affected.

It was denied that the war industries board contemplates any sudden reduction of automobiles. Outright curtailment would dislocate industry, but it is believed that gradual curbing of non-essential automobile manufacture will be pushed by the board under its new organization.

CONGRESS GROWS IMPATIENT OVER GARABED DELAY

Congress was becoming impatient today over the delay in testing Garabed Giragosian's free energy machine, the Garabed. The President signed the resolution authorizing the tests on February 8. The inventor left for Boston to hold the tests shortly thereafter and since that time nothing has been heard from him.

Secretary Lane wrote Giragosian a letter yesterday urging haste. Representatives who opposed the resolution on the floor talked today of repealing it or amending it by setting a time limit. No one in Washington knows how soon Giragosian plans to have his machine examined by the authorized board of scientists.

Giragosian said that when he left Washington the various parts of his machine were located in widely separated places. Some of them had been destroyed so that his secret would be safe. Those who backed the test resolution originally realized it would take some time to assemble the machine, but they, too, were growing anxious over the protracted delay.

The inventor's statements, when the resolution was under consideration, that "one look will convince any board of scientists" and that he would be ready for the tests "as soon as the resolution was passed" were resented. There are no troops Government. There are no troops now en route to Siberia. It was stated, and none will go without further conversations between the two governments, it was stated.

Seek U. S. Approval
The State Department claimed to be without information on the subject of the proposed Siberian venture today.

Meantime the Japanese officials here insisted that the attitude their government has taken from the beginning has been aimed to gain direct approval of the allies and the United States before entering Siberia.

WAR CROSS TO BE GIVEN PERSHING BY CLEMENCEAU

French Premier Announces Determination to Decorate American Commander for Way He Has Handled Troops.

By HENRY G. WALES, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 7.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, is to be decorated with the War Cross by Premier Clemenceau, according to information secured today.

After the premier's visit to the American front on Sunday, when six American soldiers were decorated, General Pershing and M. Clemenceau dined together in the latter's private railway car. Later, as he was leaving for Paris, the premier allowed it to become known that he intended to decorate the American commander, it is now learned.

Moving pictures taken of the ceremonies on Sunday when the French premier bestowed decorations upon the Americans who had especially distinguished themselves in the fight north of Toul a week ago, have developed well despite the bad weather prevailing when they were taken. They show one embarrassed American forgetting to salute while being honored.

SAMMIES NOW HOLD OVER EIGHT MILES OF TRENCHES AGAINST FOE

American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battlefield in France, it was learned today, although in an air line their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extension at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their being eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns jut out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops (27,000 to a division, or 81,000 in all) are there to give the necessary support in depth for the front lines.

The buildings, which are to be the largest war structures yet erected in Washington are to cover the ground south of D street and west of Seventeenth street north-west, partly on the ground that was used for tennis courts in Potomac Park last summer.

Will House 15,000.

They will cover a plot of ground 1,700 by 500 feet, and when completed will offer a floor space of more than forty-two acres, and it is expected will offer working space for at least 15,000 clerks. The floor space is approximately equal to that of Pennsylvania avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol.

The new structures will be different from any of the temporary structures now in the city, both in construction and in appearance. The material to be used in building is re-enforced concrete, and they will be thoroughly fireproof throughout.

The building for the navy, which will be the larger of the two, will consist of nine wings, 500 by 60 feet, connected with a headhouse 90 by 360 feet. The War Department building will be a duplicate of that for the Navy, except that it will contain one wing less.

Details Not Decided.

Just what the appearance of the two buildings will be when completed is not yet known. Preliminary plans drawn up by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department have been turned over to the Turner Construction Company, who are in charge of the work, for elaboration. Exact details of the finished structures have not as yet been definitely decided.

Statement to The Times by Frank J. Godsol, Accused of Grafting \$6,000,000

This is only a political frame-up. My good friend in France, Mr. Albert Thomas, formerly minister of munitions, vouched for me when I came to America. Mr. Thomas is now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. He has differed with the present administration over matters of politics. It is by attacking me that the administration leaders hope to discredit him. If they prove me a thief or a murderer, it would blacken him and drive him out of public office. I hope to come out of this all right. They will not find anything irregular in my business transactions.



FRANK J. GODSOL, Retired French soldier, charged with making fortune out of French war automobile contracts.

WORK STARTED ON NEW \$5,750,000 WAR BUILDINGS SEEK PERSON WHO SLASHED THROAT OF WOUNDED MAN

PRELIMINARY work for the construction of the two new temporary buildings that are to house officers of the War and Navy Departments in war time is definitely under way today.

The buildings, which are to be the largest war structures yet erected in Washington are to cover the ground south of D street and west of Seventeenth street north-west, partly on the ground that was used for tennis courts in Potomac Park last summer.

Will House 15,000.

They will cover a plot of ground 1,700 by 500 feet, and when completed will offer a floor space of more than forty-two acres, and it is expected will offer working space for at least 15,000 clerks. The floor space is approximately equal to that of Pennsylvania avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol.

The new structures will be different from any of the temporary structures now in the city, both in construction and in appearance. The material to be used in building is re-enforced concrete, and they will be thoroughly fireproof throughout.

The building for the navy, which will be the larger of the two, will consist of nine wings, 500 by 60 feet, connected with a headhouse 90 by 360 feet. The War Department building will be a duplicate of that for the Navy, except that it will contain one wing less.

Details Not Decided.

Just what the appearance of the two buildings will be when completed is not yet known. Preliminary plans drawn up by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department have been turned over to the Turner Construction Company, who are in charge of the work, for elaboration. Exact details of the finished structures have not as yet been definitely decided.

GODSOL SENT BACK TO CELL FOR HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Frank J. Godsol, French army private, charged with larceny from the French government in graft in auto truck contracts that are said to have mounted into millions, will spend his time in jail here pending the further hearing of the case on March 20, unless his attorneys can win his liberty by habeas corpus proceedings.

This was decided today in the overruling by United States Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt of the motion by the attorneys for Godsol to allow him his freedom.

Charges Error in Papers.

One of the grounds given by Godsol's attorneys in their motion for his liberation pending the later hearing was that the commitment issued yesterday by Commissioner Hitt incorrectly alleged that Godsol had been formally arraigned and that the commissioner acted without authority to issue the order, which yesterday caused Godsol to be locked up.

Godsol did not appear in person at the hearing today.

After stating the cause of the motion, the attorneys for the defendant made the following statement:

"The said mittimus incorrectly alleges that said Frank Joseph Godsol had been arraigned before the said Hon. Isaac R. Hitt, United States Commissioner for the District of Columbia, whereas in fact no arraignment or other proceeding was had before said commissioner except a statement by the Assistant United States District Attorney in and for the District of Columbia in charge of the case."

Agree On Continuance.

"That because of the non-arrival and the absence of certainty as to the date when they would arrive, of the papers from France necessary for the purpose of the extradition sought, it had been agreed between the United States District Attorney and the counsel for the said Frank Joseph Godsol that the hearing, arraignment, pleading and all preliminary objections before said commissioner should be continued until March 20, 1918."

"That under the circumstances and conditions above set forth, the commissioner was without authority to issue the said mittimus."

The prosecution was represented at this afternoon's hearing by Assistant United States District Attorneys Archer and Laws.

In addition to the other proceedings which are being made against him, there is a chance that Godsol may have to face a court-martial. Intimation to this effect is contained in dispatches from New York.

Siegfried Hartmann, of the office of John B. Stanchfield, who has been retained by Godsol, was reminded today of cable dispatches from France to the effect that the French government had annulled Godsol's discharge from the army and ordered him back for service. Mr. Hartmann was asked if this had been done in order to bring Godsol before a court-martial. He admitted that he believed "that might be the case."

Raid Carefully Planned.

The raid on the offices of the automobile firm headed by Godsol was carefully planned and carried out. It followed a secret conference between Deputy Attorney General Becker, of New York, and Ambassador Jusserand Tuesday. The ambassador said that the French government was determined to break up profiteering, and the cable request of his government for action against Godsol was turned over to the authorities. The New York officers descended on the automobile firm yesterday morning.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

NEW RULE SET UP IN MANCHURIA BY LVOFF

Prince and Former Russian Premier Will Defy Bolsheviks and Repudiate German Peace. To Rule East of Ural.

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—(Night)—Refugees arriving from cities newly occupied by German forces declare the Germans are forming a corps of Russian conscripts under German commanders, which will be sent to the French front. The Russians are threatened with execution if they refuse to join this corps.

Germans shot and hanged 200 Russian citizens at Yuriev without mercy, refugees from Esthonia reported to the Smolny Institute today. Women and children today were thrown in the river, they said.

Foreign Minister Trotsky was asked to notify the German and Estonian office that continuation of the German outrages would result in the execution of 100 barons and landowners, held as hostages near Pskov.

SOVIET RATIFIES LENINE PEACE PACT BY BIG MAJORITY

PETROGRAD, March 7.—The Moscow Soviet voted overwhelmingly to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, following a visit from Vladimir Lenin. This is accepted as indicating that Premier Lenin's "steam roller" may succeed.

This is not the unanimous consent of workmen, peasants, soldiers, or Cossacks, called to meet in Moscow March 12 to pass on ratification of the treaty.

TOKYO, March 6.—A strong provisional government has been set up in Harbin, Manchuria, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff. The government has proclaimed its jurisdiction of all Russia east of the Ural mountains (the dividing line between European Russia and Siberia).

To Defy Bolsheviks.

The new provisional regime in Harbin, according to announcement, to defy the Bolshevik government at Moscow, repudiate its agreements with Germany, and to attempt to unify the numerous dependencies and independent states in Siberia. It is reported that Japan is favorably disposed toward the Lvoff government.

Prince Lvoff was the first premier of Russia, after the revolution that deposed the Czar. With the exception of Paul Miliukoff he was the greatest outstanding figure in the pre-Kerensky regime.

Strong Organizer.

As an organizer, Lvoff is considered one of the strongest men in Russia. Backed by capital and labor alike for some time, he accomplished the union of the zemstvos (city councils) into a near-representative national legislative body.

Lvoff consistently refused to ally himself with any of the numerous parties that sprang up in the post-Czar period, wielding immense influence through his reputation for integrity.

The above dispatch gives added weight to the recent report from Joseph Shaplen, United Press Petrograd correspondent, who called that reactionaries had set up a new government and were about to defy the Bolsheviks.

Backed By Kerensky Men.

The Petrograd report intimated that powers connected with the pre-Kerensky regime were backing the new revolution.

The Tokyo dispatch today may also serve to clear the puzzling reports emanating from China that the Bolsheviks had blown up the railroad at